

LAND RING THIEVES CAUGHT.

DECEITFUL THE GOVERNMENT
OUT OF \$1,000,000 AT LEAST.Interior Department Clerks They Used as
Tools Confess and a Dozen Indict-
ments Are Expected—Bribery, For-
gery and Conspiracy Charged—An In-
terior Congressman's Name Brought In.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Astonishing details of the methods followed by the San Francisco ring which acquired \$1,000,000 worth of public lands through bribery, forgery and other fraudulent devices have been laid before the Federal Grand Jury of the District of Columbia. The evidence is the result of eighteen months investigation by Arthur B. Pugh, Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, and William J. Burns, Secret Service agent, detailed to assist Mr. Pugh in his work on this investigation under the personal direction of Secretary Hitchcock. The long, still hunt is at an end and the probable result will be a dozen indictments.

Three Government employees who accepted bribes from John A. Benson and F. A. Hyde of San Francisco and two persons formerly employed by Hyde and having intimate knowledge of his methods, furnished the most valuable evidence to the Grand Jury. The Government employees are Benjamin F. Allen, Forest Superintendent at Los Angeles; William E. Valk, formerly in the Division of Forestry and now in the Division of Contests, Interior Department; and Woodford D. Harlan, formerly chief of a division in the Interior Department and now a clerk there. The former employees of F. A. Hyde are J. H. Schenck and Miss Mary Ann Schenck, now in the Division of Contests, Interior Department, and John A. Benson is an engineer and real estate speculator. F. A. Hyde is an attorney at law. Both have offices on Montgomery street, San Francisco, within a block of each other. Hyde was the prime mover in the conspiracy, but so skillful was he in his operations that he remained a private shadow in the confessions of the bribed Government employees and the testimony of his former employees proved his connection with the frauds. Hyde was in fact the inspiration and reputed author of the Forest Reserve Land Act, passed by Congress in 1897, which furnished a basis for the operations of the ring. The witnesses before the Grand Jury testified that Hyde was the master of the conspiracy, and that he was the one who planned the land grabbers were accomplished and kept running smoothly for several years. If the operators had not overreached themselves in their greed they might have been working still. Their method was as follows:

Through their spies in the General Land Office the ring obtained information regarding the tract of land which was to be reserved for public use. This land was then obtained by dummies whose names were obtained by the ring from the office superintendent of the Southern Pacific Company and from land office records. The affidavits of entry, proof of occupation of the land and other requirements establishing apparent claim to the land were prepared and filed with the operators. Then on official Interior Department stationery, obtained from Allen and other corrupted agents in the field, recommendations were written in the office of Hyde setting forth the lands that should be withdrawn for forest reserves.

Forest Superintendent Allen signed these letters and they were forwarded to Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office. Hermann approved them, and they went then to the Secretary of the Interior, who signed them. The letters were then forwarded to the President for his signature. On the creation of the forest reserve, assignments of the titles held by the dummies were made to Benson and Hyde. The useful notaries being again called into service. Forest reserve liens and scrip were taken out by Benson and Hyde and their associates, giving them the right to surrender the worthless lands in the forest reserves and locate upon really valuable forest lands. By means of information furnished by crooked land officers the ring had its pick of the best lands, and thus acquired forest lands worth \$50 per acre in exchange for worthless lands that had cost them \$2.50 per acre. These operations were carried on in California, Oregon and Washington, the total amounting to many hundreds of thousands of acres.

Forest Superintendent Allen has been before the Grand Jury and made a clean breast of his part in the conspiracy. He admitted that he was entirely in the power of Hyde and Benson. He gave representatives of the operators official paper and meekly signed the letters they wrote. J. H. Schenck was the principal assistant to Hyde. It was he who rounded up the papers bearing the names of dummies and his name appeared as a witness to those signatures, attested by a notary public. Hyde told the Grand Jury that he had received less than \$1,000 from the conspirators for his share. It is understood that immunity from prosecution has been promised to him for his cooperation. Schenck left the employ of Hyde a year or two ago and started a little land business on his own account at Portland, Ore., but getting word of the investigation in progress he fled to Mexico. Hyde returned to this country and is now reported to be in Washington with an attorney, trying to escape prosecution on condition that he will tell all he knows. He has made a statement which is in the possession of the Government, but he has refused to sign it unless exemption from prosecution is granted him. The Government is said to refuse this proposition, as it is sufficient evidence to convict the conspirators without Schenck's information.

Miss Bryan, a stenographer, quarreled with the chief clerk of the office and left Hyde's employ. She was summoned before the Grand Jury. She produced her original stenographic notebooks and read letter after letter from Hyde to her in the General Land Office. They are known as the "Dear Sir" letters, as they were invariably addressed in this fashion. These letters, which were signed by Benson, were the receipt of information regarding proposed forest reserves and asked for more information held to be absolutely correct by Secretary of the Interior. Miss Bryan was unable to give the names of the men to whom these letters were sent. Hyde and Benson were too crafty to permit their clerks to know too much. The evidence shows that the replies to Hyde's letters were sent to a man of the name of Diamond, in Benson's office. Diamond opened them and always found them sealed and unopened. He passed them to Benson. Thus Benson and Hyde were able to have their work done by subordinates while keeping them in the dark as to the nature of the information which was being obtained through violation of law. Valk agreed to get this information, but said he expected to be paid well. He thereupon went into his barroom, and returned an instant later, remarking significantly:

"Don't you want to go into the bath-room?" Valk went in and found a hundred dollar bill on the washbowl, which he pocketed. On that time on he carried out his barroom. Sometimes he found his reward on

the washbowl and sometimes Benson stuffed the bills into Valk's overcoat pocket when Valk's eyes were averted. Valk found that he could not get the information desired without a confederate, and he enlisted the services of Harlan and another man, Harlan and Benson and he, too, was rewarded by finding one hundred dollar bills in his overcoat pocket. On several occasions Valk was hard up and wrote to Benson at San Francisco. The reply was invariably one or two hundred dollar bills, sent in an envelope without a scrap of writing. On one occasion one of the bribed clerks called at Valk's New York office. Benson and found another person in an adjoining room. "Come in and meet him," said Benson. "It will be to your advantage."

The clerk was suspicious and declined the invitation. On the next visit, as he was about to open Benson's door, the clerk met Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, coming out. They passed without a word. The testimony regarding this encounter caused a sensation before the Grand Jury. Valk testified that the last piece of work done for him was the purchase by bribery of a copy of the report made by Attorney Pugh and Secret Service Agent Burns of the operations of the conspirators. Benson was accused of the report of his fraudulent operations being in and by means of decoy letters was induced to come to Washington.

He ordered Valk to get a copy of the report at any cost. Valk offered to sell at work in the Interior Department. Valk, however, was transferred from the Division of Forestry to the Division of Contests, Interior Department, and now a clerk there. The former employees of F. A. Hyde are J. H. Schenck and Miss Mary Ann Schenck, now in the Division of Contests, Interior Department, and John A. Benson is an engineer and real estate speculator. F. A. Hyde is an attorney at law. Both have offices on Montgomery street, San Francisco, within a block of each other. Hyde was the prime mover in the conspiracy, but so skillful was he in his operations that he remained a private shadow in the confessions of the bribed Government employees and the testimony of his former employees proved his connection with the frauds. Hyde was in fact the inspiration and reputed author of the Forest Reserve Land Act, passed by Congress in 1897, which furnished a basis for the operations of the ring. The witnesses before the Grand Jury testified that Hyde was the master of the conspiracy, and that he was the one who planned the land grabbers were accomplished and kept running smoothly for several years. If the operators had not overreached themselves in their greed they might have been working still. Their method was as follows:

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This Company is authorized by law to act as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or will or appointment of court. As a trustee, it is for many reasons preferable to an individual.

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THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Fifteen Nassau Street, Equitable Building.
Capital \$3,000,000.00
Surplus 8,500,000.00

M'ADOO FINDS LID ON TIGHT.

TRIED TO GET INTO GAMBLING HOUSE; COP SPRANG UP

From Looking Place Under the Stoop, and Warned Him to Go Away—Other Cops on Other Stoops—Women Run at Sight of Capt. Handy's Face.

Police Commissioner McAdoo took his putty can with him on Saturday night and went on a still hunt for sizzling spots around the edges of that part of the city which rests in the West Forty-seventh street precinct. After a two-hour tour in company with Capt. Martin Handy, the Commissioner decided that the lid was down.

Capt. Handy took Mr. McAdoo through the streets where gambling houses are, and on each stop save one was found a cop. The one place is in West Forty-fifth street. Handy was quite disturbed at the Commissioner's suggestions. The captain hid himself in a doorway some distance away and Mr. McAdoo went up the stoop unattended. He had climbed but a few steps when a policeman darted out from beneath the stoop.

"Hey there. Do you know where you're going?" demanded the cop. "That house is a gambling house and likely to be raided at any minute."

It was quite dark and the Commissioner had his overcoat collar turned up. "Say, I know what I'm doing, and I'm going in here," said the Commissioner, attempting a Yiddish accent.

"All right, and I'm going in with you," replied the cop.

The Commissioner pressed the door button and the door opened. In the light of the hallway the cop recognized his boss. In the meantime Handy had rushed to the south side of Forty-seventh street after catching a glimpse of Handy's countenance. It was early yesterday morning when Mr. McAdoo entered his home at Fifty-seventh street and seven.

"Good night, Commissioner," said Capt. Handy, bowing on the sidewalk.

"Good morning, Captain," answered the Commissioner, "I don't think I mind living in the New Tenderloin after all."

WHISKERED TENANT WON'T MOVE

Crane Wants Police Protection From a 12-Year Crop of Hair and Beard.

Frank Crane, who keeps a restaurant at 129 West Twentieth street and lets furnished rooms over it, went to the Tenderloin station last night and announced that he wanted to get rid of a lodger who hadn't cut his hair or beard in seventeen or eighteen years. The lodger looked so, Crane said, that he had driven most of the other roomers away.

Crane said that the hairy man was John Doherty, 60 years old, and that he has enough money to live without working. Crane found him in the place when he took it over on Jan. 1. Crane had all his rooms occupied then, but now he says he has only a man and wife and one child left.

"And this man Doherty is responsible for it all," complained Crane. "He ties his hair up with hairpins just like a woman. His hair all over his face and his beard is well it's so long I don't think you could measure. Besides he's broad shouldered, and that makes him look like a pirate."

"He also has a habit of walking around the house in his undershorts. That, of course, was all right when he was a bachelor. I tried the police courts, but I was told to go to the Board of Health. There I was told that there was no law against a man wearing his hair just as long as it would grow."

"I refused to take money from my lodger, but he stayed just the same. Then I begged him to go, but he said he didn't like moving. I think he's resolved never to cut his hair after he had been disappointed in a love affair some years ago. There's nothing to it. If he doesn't move I'll have to get out."

The sergeant told him that the police couldn't help him and suggested that Crane might be able to dispose of his objectionable tenant. Crane went back and told his wife and he found that he was well supplied with hair as Crane had said.

"Nothing in the love affair end of it," said Doherty. "About a year ago I read in THE SUN that some doctor said that hair was provided to keep away colds and other ills."

"Since then I've been letting my hair grow and that doctor was all right, for I haven't been sick since. That's the only reason I let my hair grow."

"I don't believe I like the place and I hate moving into strange surroundings."

Purim Ball to be Held March 9.

NO ROOSEVELT INDORSEMENT.

LINCOLN LEAGUE OF INDIANA
CHECKS A SLY MOVE.

Plan to Pledge It to the President's Candidacy Turned Down at the Annual Meeting—Officers Voted—Delegates Said Senator Hanna Might Live.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—The closing session of the annual meeting of the Indiana Lincoln League at Evansville last night showed that there is still a strong sentiment among the Republicans of the State in favor of naming some other candidate for President than Roosevelt at the Chicago convention.

The committee on resolutions reported a formal indorsement of the Roosevelt Administration, but it said nothing about the President's nomination. A delegate then rose and submitted two telegrams which had been prepared by M. C. Garber, postmaster at Madison. The first was addressed to Senator Hanna and expressed the hope that he would be spared to the country which he had so nobly served.

It was adopted by a rising vote of every member present. The second telegram was sent to the Senator at Washington. The second telegram was addressed to the President and read:

"The Lincoln League of Indiana, in convention assembled, sends greetings and commends your splendid administration and pledges its support in bringing about your nomination."

Cries of "No, No," came from every part of the hall, and in a moment a dozen delegates were on their feet protesting against the wording of the telegram. They contended that the organization was not designed to boom any candidate for office, and that it was not proper to inject such a question into the meeting when it was known that Republicans are divided on the question of the President's nomination.

Edward Fitzpatrick of Portland and James W. Vincennes declared that Senator Hanna might recover, and in that event his name would be before the convention, and there were many men in the Lincoln League who would like to support delegates in favor of him.

President Miller ruled that the telegram was out of order for the reason that the by-laws of the league forbid its taking part in campaigns for nominations and that it was not proper to inject such a question into the meeting when it was known that Republicans are divided on the question of the President's nomination.

The confusion had been so great that President Miller could not be heard, but he finally restored order and ruled that a by-law of the organization cannot be suspended on motion.

This saved the Roosevelt men from defeat by a vote and they did not further pursue the matter. The minutes of the meeting were read and a modified telegram to the President was submitted and adopted. It contained greetings and hearty commendation of your splendid administration, and the delegates adopted it with a cheer and laughter. It contained no reference to Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy.

"DE ATE" RECOGNIZED.

Murphy's Man Put Out and Paul Put In as Prison Messenger.

The members of the Essex Market Bar Association, the Florio Sullivan Association, the Duke of Exmouth, were in high glee yesterday over the announcement that another job had come to the organization of "de Ate."

"It goes to show you," said Rosey, when the appointment was announced, "that the Sullivan put is stronger than Murphy's, even if he is the leader."

The new job is that of messenger in the Essex Market prison, and it went to Fred Paul, law partner to Duke Levy. About three months ago, the place was given to John McEharn, who lives in Leader Murphy's district.

About a week ago a committee from "de Ate" waited on Commissioner Lantry and declared that the job belonged to "de Ate." Paul was put forth as the candidate, and he was indorsed by the Hon. Florio Sullivan. The result was that McEharn was displaced.

"The job of the best 'de Ate' has got so far since the new administration went into power. The messenger is paid by fees. If it is an extra busy week he will average \$100 a day, and in a few weeks the average is about \$100 a day."

"Never mind what it pays," said Rosey when he heard the news. "Just look at the honor of the job. Our association is recognized."

C. A. Towne to Lecture at Democratic Club.

Lectures are to take the place of vaudeville as a form of entertainment on Tuesday nights at the Democratic Club. The first lecture will be given by Charles A. Towne to-morrow night and the subject will be "Democracy the Real Conservatism."

A number of dinner parties are to be given by members before the lecture. One of them will be given by Mr. Murphy, who is to have Mr. Towne as his guest.

Must Own Bikes to Get Jobs Here.

Small boys in New Jersey have a new argument to induce their dads to buy them bicycles. The youngsters can say that wheels are necessary to enable them to earn something for the family fund, as the messenger and the milkman in Newark and the Oranges have put these signs in their windows:

BOYS WANTED—Must own bicycles.

The Weather.

The area of high pressure and the crest of the cold wave were passing off the New England coast yesterday. In consequence there was a general rise of temperature in all the Atlantic States except in New England. There was a marked rise in the Middle West, the pressure was high and it was in the Lake regions. This was due to the rapid movement of the storm from Wyoming and Colorado into the Lake region, where it was central yesterday, having caused snow in the latter section and rain and snow in the Ohio Valley and in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Snow in the extreme Northwest was due to the entrance of another storm area. Over the upper Mississippi Valley the pressure was high and it was decidedly colder, with temperatures below zero, and it was becoming colder in the central Mississippi States and upper Lake section.

For eastern New York, clearing and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh to brisk with northeast winds. For Delaware and New Jersey, fair and colder to-day; to brisk with west to northwest winds; fair to-morrow.

For eastern Pennsylvania, fair and colder to-day; clearing in north to north-west; fair to-morrow; fresh to brisk with northeast winds.

For New England, clearing to-night; snow in north to-day; cold at night; fair to-morrow; fresh to brisk with west to northwest winds.

For western New York, snow and much colder to-day; snow to-morrow, except in southeastern portion; brisk northeast winds.

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.

(Extract from The N. Y. Times, Feb. 9.)

IN THE SHOWS.

Both Matinee and Spanish lace, which are having a renewed vogue, are effective in dress costumes. A handsome bodice made of a silk crepe, in which the crinkles are coarser than that usually seen, is trimmed with a striking pattern of the Spanish lace, with the leaves of the design raised.

A simple but effective little waist is unique in having been made by a Chinaman in Japan. That it is a masterpiece of hand-drawn work, which, in the material, which is wonderfully soft and pliable, is a button-in-the-back bodice and costs \$35.

Oriental Materials

Original Waists

ON SECOND FLOOR.

A. A. Vantine & Co.

Broadway, 18 & 19 Sts.

UNCLE SAM HELPS COL. CODY.

RELIEVES HIM OF WORK OF IRRIGATION IN WYOMING.

Col. John S. Bell, who is interested with Col. Cody and Gen. Miles in the development of Wyoming Properties, Tells of Their Immense Possibilities.

Col. John S. Bell, vice-president and general manager of the Union Ice Company of Newark, and former chief of the United States Secret Service, is one of those interested with Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and Gen. Nelson A. Miles in the development of properties in the Big Horn Basin in Wyoming, which Col. Cody owns. Col. Bell was asked the meaning of the new irrigation company that the United States Government is deciding to spend \$2,500,000 in irrigating 100,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Cody, Wyo., had practically knocked in the head the plans of Cody, Miles and their associates to do the same thing by private enterprise, and he said:

"The news is true, but the work the Government has decided to do will interfere with only one of several schemes for the development of that great country which Col. Cody and his associates already have, or are about to get under way."

Col. Cody owns 100,000 acres of land in the Big Horn Basin. According to the original plans, the Irrigation, Town Site and Power Company, of which Gen. Miles was to have been president and whose capital was to have been \$300,000, was to have constructed a dam over the Shoshone River, just west of the town of Cody, thus creating a reservoir to irrigate the 100,000 acres of land.

The company was then to ditch the territory and lay out the town sites and provide lighting and water power for the town, besides doing numerous other things. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad, which takes that country, wanted the work of irrigation completed as quickly as possible. When it was found that the Government engineers had recommended the expenditure of \$2,500,000 on the reclamation work, the company decided to drop the road asked Cody to drop his private irrigation scheme, on the ground that the Government could do the work much quicker and at a lower cost. Result: Cody determined that the work, under Government direction, will be completed in about two years.

Cody has always been on the best terms with the railroad management. He and they always have worked together, and when the company put the case strongly to him Cody concluded the best thing to do was to drop his enterprise. Result: Cody owns the 100,000 acres of land which will be irrigated. After it has been ditched the town sites will be laid out and sold. The land, once irrigated, is the finest in the world. It costs about \$10 an acre to ditch and \$350 to develop for sale and give title to a town lot, which sells for \$250, netting a profit of \$15. Cody will now be relieved of the cost of ditching and can sell his lots all the quicker.

The other plans which Col. Cody and his associates have for the development of the Big Horn Basin will proceed along the lines mapped out. This week there will be incorporated under New Jersey laws Cody's Wyoming Coal Company, whose business will be the mining and sale of coal. Government experts have stated that the Wyoming coal area embraces many millions of acres and that the coal is the finest in the world. It is almost smokeless. The incorporators of this company will be:

Col. Cody, Dr. Frank Powell of St. Paul, Abram A. Anderson of New York, one of the United States Forestry Commissioners, Mr. Cavanagh, the Sheriff of Saratoga county, and myself. But Col. Cody is at the Hoffman House in New York. You'd better see him."

Col. Cody left for Washington early yesterday afternoon and will return on Tuesday. He will sail shortly for England, where his Wild West show opens in April.

REVENGE DAY AT POST OFFICE.

Really It's No Use Going There To Find Out Who Sent Your Valentine.

This is "revenge day" in the Post Office. That's what the clerks call it. It comes every year, the day after St. Valentine's day, and the men and women with the wicked are kept busy informing them with the blood in their eyes and women thirst for vengeance that they can't tell them. This is the day when the Post Office mails, or that the postman looked like who bought the stamps for it.

"Once in a while," said a Post Office clerk yesterday, "one of our inquirers comes to the day, and the clerk is looking foolish. Then we know that he or she has got one of the love-dovey kind of valentines, with paper lace and red hearts on it, and we know who sent it. But that doesn't happen often. Folks generally know who love 'em, but it's harder work to keep track of the people who have got it in for us and send comics on Valentine's day."

A man came in here a year ago with an awful howl and threatened to sue the Post Office Department for alienation of his wife's affections, as if the Post Office Department didn't already have enough troubles of its own.

"You see my wife," said the man, "I have loved her and she has loved me, but my wife never thought so till this morning. She thought I was the handsomest man in the world, without a blemish, until this morning, when she opened this valentine and she said 'I don't love you any more.'"

"Then the man showed the valentine. It was one of those pictures of a man all nose, that somebody who didn't agree with his wife about it had sent him."

"Now, when my wife said that," he said, "she looked at me and then at the valentine. Then she laughed and said she had never loved me. She said she had loved me good-bye she made a bluff at pushing my nose to one side, out of the way. When a woman begins to feel that way it's all over. She'll grow cold next."

We referred that fellow to the Bureau of Combustibles.

"Another fellow that I remember was from one of those scrawny fellows and the comic who showed was a dead ringer for her. One man wanted to find out who had sent him a comic picture of a sanctimonious looking clerk, and he said 'I don't love you any more.' He was taking a drink all alone. He said that the third day he had put an end to all the peace and confidence in his home and that he'd never again be able to say that he chewed cloves and lavage root for his liver."

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Archbishop Farley issued yesterday the rules for Lent, which were read in the Roman Catholic churches. They differ in no way from those of other years.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF

High Grade Trousers for Men

BEGINS TO-DAY.

Above all things, we are tailors—good tailors. Even our contemporaries grant us that. We have our own shops—well equipped modern shops they are. Clever craftsmen labor in them—labor with head and hands. Between seasons, things are, to a degree, quiet. Rather than disturb our organization, we have them fashion Trousers. Suitable fabrics of which the weavers have but a few hundred yards are bought to advantage. Both conditions reduce the manufacturing cost about twenty per cent. Upon that basis this sale has been instituted. We receive a modest profit—you save from one to two dollars.

TROUSERS FOR MEN—Conservative, Semi-Peg-Top, or Full Peg-Top models of worsted, chevot, tweed, cassimere or homespun in all sizes; waist, 29 to 36; length, inseam, 30 to 37.

Worth \$4.00, At \$3.00

Worth \$5.00, At \$4.00

Worth \$6.50, At \$5.00

Worth \$7.00 and \$8.00, At \$6.00

Dinner was somewhat prolonged that night, as Herr Weingartner, who is devoted already to that national dish, ate two pieces of pie instead of one. When he arose to go his rubber shoes were filled with hot water. They had to be carried out of the room and emptied as carefully as if they had been soup plates.

The waiters thought for a while that some joker had taken this liberty with the conductor's shoes. But they soon discovered that a leak in the heater was responsible for the result that has given Mr. Weingartner such a poor opinion of our steam heating methods.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

FIVE DAYS IN THE ICE.

Another indignant protest against American steam heat comes from a visiting celebrity. Felix Weingartner is not a singer with a sensitive throat, but he believes that steam heat in this country may have very injurious effects.

The other night he retired to a chop house in Broadway to eat his dinner during the "Parisian" intermission. Taking off his rubber shoes he put them near the steam heater.

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PUBLICATIONS.

Imprisoned Steamboat Passengers on Lake Michigan Had a Good Time.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—A week's vacation with hunting, fishing, skating and card parties in the way five days of imprisonment in the ice was regarded by the crews and passengers of the Barry Brothers line steamers Empire State and F. & N. P. No. 1, which arrived at their docks early this morning.

With the encroachment with ice the two vessels labored into the slip at 8 o'clock this morning, having been released from captivity by the shifting of the winds to the northwest last night. The two vessels immediately loaded and put out for Milwaukee on schedule time to-night.

With thirty days' provisions on board and a cargo of groceries to break into in the event of a bad situation, the ice embargo presented no terrors to the passengers and crew.

FUGITIVE

By EZRA S. BRUDNO,

writes Dr. Frederic Taber Cooper in the New York Globe.

You're going to hear a lot about this "epic of the Jew" before long. It's an absorbing narrative; it presents a new type of the Jew in fiction, and a new conception of the relation between Jew and Gentile; and it shows the very heart and soul of an American citizen in the making. (\$1.50)

THE P.T.

By FRANK NORRIS

is selling almost as fast as when it was new a year ago. The great success of Wilton Lackaye in the play has called fresh attention to this "most American of novels." (\$1.50)